The diagnosis of diseases of the hematopoietic system is a complex process that involves a variety of technologies, including histology, cytology, immunohistochemistry, a variety of molecular tests and flow cytometry. Crucial is the integrated approach where all the information on a patient is collected into one report and discussed in a multidisciplinary setting, which forms the basis of clinical decision making. The Hematopathology team at the Radboudumc in Nijmegen consist of (hemato)pathologists, clinical scientists, flow-cytometrists/immunologists, hematologists and molecular biologists, each with a great body of expertise and working together on the integrated approach of hematopathology.

The department offers 3 months trainings that include all aspects of hematopathology, based on the routine daily service of a university referral center, supplemented with consultation cases and cases from the archive. These trainings are given to residents/trainees in pathology in the Netherlands and are also open for international colleagues (in English). Due to the nature of the cases (many myeloid diseases and unusual lymphoproliferative diseases) a solid basic knowledge of hematopathology is required for maximal benefit. The training can start at any time during the year. A focus on molecular diagnostics or participating in a research project can be discussed, especially if the training is prolonged (6 months instead of 3 months).

The Radboud university international office supports international visitors regarding all aspects of their visit to the Radboudumc, including support to find housing (in a variety of price ranges), visa items, letters of invitation, social contacts with other international students etc.

Konnie Hebeda and Patricia Groenen are both internationally recognized experts in the field of hematopathology and clonality studies, who have had training in the Netherlands and the USA, are active in the European Bone Marrow Working Group and in EuroClonality, which is the name of the international consortium for development of novel PCR-based methods that allow detection of gene rearrangements, particularly immunoglobulin (IG) and T-cell receptor (TCR) gene rearrangements, formerly known as BIOMED-2 (http://www.euroclonality.org/).
The group publishes regularly in their area of expertise (a few references are included):


